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Sunday, November 10, 1907.

Cream is good if sufficiently removed from the breakfast food.

The fault with the Federal Bunch is that they don't know it.

Your boost work should never be considered as finished.

But the turkey's the bird of the Thanksgiving paradise.

Pig iron has fallen in price; but who on earth can subsist upon pig iron?

On next Saturday, if all goes well, you may call it the State of Oklahoma.

After this day the rest of you will be better able to boost with renewed strength.

Also, it will be remembered, Apostle Smoot has not yet delivered that antipogamy speech.

That wit who declared that the last man on earth would be the shoemaker is entitled to peg one.

Yet it appears that the butcher has not heard that the beef trust has made a reduction of ten per cent in prices.

In view of the high prices of building materials, some people justify themselves in constructing only castles in the air.

A Connecticut man seeks divorce because his wife insists upon constantly feeding him sausage. Doggone a growler!

And it is a mighty good thing that Westerners do not imitate Wall street by hanging onto the money they owe to others.

Sara Bernhardt's desire to die on the stage should be kept from the knowledge of the villain of her environment.

You may readily distinguish the man who really belongs to the Greater Salt Lake by observing that he always walks to the right.

Probably the President's Thanksgiving would have been blissfully complete if only Tom Johnson had not "whipped" his man, Burton.

If you desire to secure yourself against greater loss in case of burglary, leave your money on the bureau and put your food in the safe.

A St. Louis newspaper reporter was held up and relieved of a dime; and his fellow-craftsmen are wondering how he came to have that amount.

It is confidently stated that Mr. Smoot has come to the conclusion that a Senatorship and an apostleship at the same time are one too many for him.

Moreover, if the gentle and mistaken Federal bunch will correctly read the signs of the times, they will be nothing if not expeditious in their political get-away.

If, however, the Utes persist in their rebellious frolic, it may be the means of increasing the number of those among the tribe who have previously been rendered "good."

A New York boy returned six thousand dollars that he had found, because he could not get a five-hundred-dollar bill changed. Hereafter, when we lose money it shall be in bills of large denomination.

Another man is reported to have died from a disease contracted through the constant handling of currency. We don't want to die; but we can prove

our lack of fear of death's sting if the necessary currency be forwarded.

THE LACK OF PARTIES IN UTAH.

The campaign which terminated in the sweeping American victory in this city last Tuesday demonstrated in the most thorough manner possible the lack of any real national parties in Utah. The American party is the only one that has any consistency, strength, virility, as a party. The other parties were mere fag ends, getting together in a chaotic sort of way, fusion and non-fusion, without any idea of party principle or definite relation.

It seemed to be quite indifferent to large sections of the members of the old parties which ticket they voted, or whether they were to be known as "Republicans" or "Democrats." There appeared, in fact, for the most part, to be an absolute lack of any idea that there was any difference between the "Republican" and the "Democratic" party, except in the mere name. Bishops, supposed to be life-long Democrats, were working here for the "Republican" ticket. And both of the parties, misnamed "Republican" and "Democratic," appeared to be absolutely paralyzed, helpless, and waiting for the word from church headquarters that would give them the controlled vote of the Mormon church, without which each felt that it was absolutely helpless, even to make a respectable fight. That word did not come at the last from the general headquarters of the church. It seems to have come prior to the nomination by the "Republican" party, of Doctor Plummer.

This, however, in rather an uncertain way that needed confirmation; lacking which, the word, as the doctors say in cases of vaccination, did not "take." On the other side, Mr. Morris, being used to having the church work in his favor when he runs for office, failed to get it; and so he was third in the race, yet not so much below Dr. Plummer but that his real place above him was evident. A number of the minor ecclesiastics and the "Federal bunch," by the authority and direction of Smoot, undoubtedly carried the idea so far as it was possible for them to do so, that the church was for Doctor Plummer and against Mr. Morris. And this was carried out by the actions of a number of the minor authorities of the church in the different wards. Without that, there can be no question in the world but that Mr. Morris would have run very much more ahead of Doctor Plummer than Doctor Plummer in fact ran ahead of Mr. Morris.

At the last, however, it was apparent that there was absolutely no politics in the minds of the leaders of either side; it was simply a gambling proposition. Smoot's fellow workers bet a good deal of money that their candidate, to whom they brought as much church favor as it was possible for them to command, would run ahead of Mr. Morris; how much Smoot himself had to do with this gambling does not appear. But without the church favor it was well known to every one that Morris would run ahead of Plummer. But the "Federal bunch," with the Smoot ecclesiasticism and apostleship to back it, staked a good deal of money upon the proposition that Plummer would run ahead of Morris. Therefore, they worked the church influence for all that they could get out of it. They worked it, however, merely as a gambling proposition, to win their bets. With them it was not politics at all, but betting and winning money. And to that lowebb has the use of church influence fallen in this city! Heretofore the wielding of the church power has at least had the pretense that there was a quasi-respectable use of the church-controlled vote in the service of one party or the other. Now, however, it develops that it is used not for the actual service of any party, but simply in aid of a gamble upon which money is staked, and the church influence is applied to the utmost extent possible to win money for Smoot's friends—money that was openly staked here by them on the proposition that their candidate would get more votes than Morris. And to that base, ignoble end was the church influence prostituted in the late municipal campaign!

It all shows what has been contended all along, and of which there has been abundant proof year by year, that there is no such thing as a "Republican" party in Utah, and no such thing as a "Democratic" party. The only real party men in this State are those who are in the American party. In that party are found the only Republicans and the only Democrats in this State who have any regard for principle, any realization of party ideas, policies, tenets, and traditions; the only ones to whom their party means anything, the only ones who understand what politics really mean. You might ask almost any one of the "Federal bunch" here the difference between the principles, the record, and the spirit of the Republican party as contrasted with that of the Democratic party, and the answer that you would get would be utterly irrelevant, vague, and meaningless. These men neither know by experience, by reading, by understanding, nor by feeling what it actually means to be a Republican or a Democrat. The very men who are howling so loud for the "Republican" party this year are liable to be howling just as loud for the "Democratic" party in some succeeding year. Likewise, those who are most blatant in yelling for the "Democratic" party and betting on it this year are liable to be next year loud-mouthed "Republicans." We refer here, of course, to those who are in the so-called Republican and Democratic parties in this State today, and who

acted with them apparently and nominally in the recent campaign.

There is but one genuine, vital issue at stake here in Utah, and that is the liberation of the people from the foul hands of a lawless, adulterous, treasonable, and anti-Christian priesthood, in their political, civil and commercial affairs; in short, the issue represented and presented by the American party. Every one instinctively recognizes the point at issue when he comes to Utah. Of course this instinctive recognition of the anomalous condition here, of the fact that the lawless and treasonable priesthood here must first be eliminated from its control of politics, business, and civil affairs before we can have any real politics here, is what caused the new vote, with a unanimity that was as surprising as it was gratifying, to rally to the support of the American ticket in the recent campaign. After the elimination of the rule of the abominable, vicious, merciless, domineering, and rapacious priesthood from its arbitrary and tyrannical control of the politics and public affairs of this community and State, then we shall be able to have genuine division on party lines, where the voters are not "set apart" to be "Republicans" or "Democrats," and where no presuming, meddling, interfering Melchisedek priest can go into a settlement and command that the voters shall divide about equal on party lines without regard to the preferences of those voters and in utter unconsciousness of the immorality, indecency, and arbitrary despotism of such a "counsel," which in effect is a command. In the meantime, however, there are true men and women in this State who will organize real parties, Republican and Democratic, according to their preferences and affiliations, and will insist that these are the only genuine parties that exist in Utah, and that the old pretentious shams that have stolen the names of Republican and Democratic are contemptible frauds, unworthy of serious consideration in the political world of the United States.

THE HOSTILE ELEMENT.
"Not patriotism but speculative banking is the last refuge of a scoundrel," remarks the Deseret News, in an editorial paragraph which was undoubtedly intended to refer to some of the methods which have been in a large measure responsible for recent and present financial difficulties.
In seeking for causes, it may be well not to overlook a condition that has obtained in Utah for many years past, and which we firmly believe has had a deleterious effect upon our ability to defy a financial strain. The Tribune believes that its position in this matter can be very completely maintained by proper application of the rules of economics. The principles which govern legitimate banking, and other methods of honest financial development, will also prove valuable in arriving at a conclusion as to the right or wrong of our attitude.
We make special reference to the policy which has been pursued by those who have in charge the finances of the hierarchical twenty-six. For many years these men have been collecting from the people of Utah an average revenue of two million dollars annually. Instead of turning this great amount back into the local channels of trade, they have sent the bulk of it out of the State, and much of it has been invested in foreign countries. Their policy has been such as to make constant drain upon the resources of Utah for the purpose of building up foreign enterprises and communities. It is a well known fact that there is ample opportunity for legitimate and publicly beneficial investment in Utah, and that there are vast areas of land which yet remain open for industrial exploitation. There was positively no necessity for colonization under foreign governments, provided there had been present a willingness to satisfactorily abide in contentment under the laws of the United States. There was abundant room here for all of the people already living in the State, and much more additional for the accommodation of as many inhabitants as the hierarchical financiers could desire to bring in. What Utah needed was greater population, larger investments, and a general devotion to the upbuilding of local industries.

A STATUE OF GEN. CONNOR.

The Tribune wishes to urge that the suitable recognition of the great services of Gen. P. E. Connor to the loyal, patriotic sentiment of Utah, in pursuance of his high duty and distinguished services as a soldier of the Union, have been left too long unrecognized.

When he died in this city in December, 1891, there was a unanimous sentiment that he should have a monument, and some steps were taken to that end; but nothing tangible came of it and, though there have been revivals from time to time of the subject, nothing definite has resulted.

It has recently been suggested that it would be well to take up this idea of making a lasting memorial of Gen. Connor, and push it to definite form. The latest idea is to have a statue of the distinguished patriot, and place it at the northwest entrance to the joint city and county grounds, or near the northwest corner of the building.

This strikes us as even better than a monument. A Utah sculptor of fame, who designed the Brigham Young monument, Mr. C. E. Dallin, whose fame is National through many of his artistic creations, would doubtless be glad of a commission to design and make such statue of Gen. Connor. We commend the idea to those whose knowledge of Gen. Connor's great patriotic service here causes them to honor and cherish his memory.

Those who knew Gen. Connor have a lively recollection of his uncompromising and stalwart patriotism, and would delight in seeing an appropriate statue of him made, and placed as suggested. Those who did not know him, and who have not the remembrance of his high patriotic service here may yet learn of it, and they may be interested in him from the knowledge that the conditions under which they find favorable lodgment here were largely created by Gen. Connor.

It will be quite appropriate, therefore, for all to unite in the proposal to honor Gen. Connor's memory in the placing of a fine statue of him in public place. And The Tribune urges that now is an appropriate time to take up the idea and give it practical, effective form.

'THE ONLY REAL ISSUE.'

It is set out as a truth by the anti-Christian organ, that "the only real issue in this election was honesty and efficiency in office."

As a consequence, we will add, the administration of American party officials was overwhelmingly ratified. The people of this city, at the same time, refused in no uncertain terms to turn over the municipal government to either of the church political quorums, or their manipulators, because they have come to understand the great advantage of having the city under the control of men who are not dominated by priestly influence. In the past two years the American party has supplied an administration of public affairs that has caused the city to advance as it has never progressed in a similar length of time in previous history. The party displayed its honesty and efficiency in office, and the people were perfectly satisfied with the results. Therefore, when citizens were again given an opportunity to express their preference through the medium of the ballot, their ratification of American government was so general as to constitute permanent final notice to the ecclesiastics, their political tools, and the organ which advocated the priestly domination of the city, that the time had come when Salt Lake refused to return to the moss-covered

past and its attendant municipal sluggishness.

The personnel of the American party, and the moving spirits who are jealously keeping watch over its welfare and its management of municipal affairs, constitute the best guarantee of future good government for Salt Lake; and there is certainly no reason why the News should not join in with the progressives in making of the town the center of commerce and industry for the entire intermountain region. For the coming two years Salt Lake will have honesty and efficiency in office; and criticism from the News will be due only when it is deserved. In the meantime, it should join Salt Laker in the Big Boost.

BUSINESS AND TRADE.

The business situation has not greatly changed during the week, though the enormous American victory here has put everybody in good spirits, and was an enlivener of the business situation. Everybody is cheerful, and everyone feels that the future of Salt Lake City is assured.

Business transactions are on every hand rapidly accommodating themselves to the bank rule with regard to the restriction of amounts that will be paid on checks. The new cashiers' checks to be used in the stead of actual money are everywhere acceptable, and balances, transfers, and adjustments are made as heretofore, without the actual handling of so much money. They are made as propositions of account, and answer most purposes quite as well. Naturally the bank clearances, under the rule, fall considerably below the clearances where the transactions are unrestricted and where there is no inducement for those who need money in the payment of their freight bills and payrolls to hoard money to meet the occasion in place of putting it in the banks in the customary manner. This city, however, has shown far less decrease in its bank clearances than other cities. New York, for instance, shows a decrease in its bank clearances the past week as compared with the corresponding week of last year of 24.9 per cent; Denver decreased 20.6 per cent; Salt Lake decreased only 9.1 per cent. For this decrease the bank rule referred to is, of course, chiefly responsible. And the record proves that Salt Lake City is weathering the financial flurry better than other cities are, in spite of the severe drain that the unaccounted-for tithes impose upon the community at large.

The country's financial, commercial, and industrial position is altogether too strong to allow of a thought of any serious or lasting financial complications, and Salt Lake City's situation, with the great and rich mining and agricultural profits constantly pouring into her lap, is so strong, her bank deposits are so great, and the diffusion of wealth in this community is so general, that this city, its banks, and its general business, are beyond compare in all this broad land. The financial flurry affects us least of all, and our people accept the situation with a calmness and confidence in themselves that are at once a guarantee of solidity and a surety that all is well.

The request of the smelters to the mine owners to let up a little on the production of copper ores has had the almost immediate effect of increasing the price of copper from \$12 and a fraction to \$13.75 and \$14, as quoted now. The limitation on the production will undoubtedly soon solve the problem, and the market will settle, no doubt, as we have heretofore expressed the opinion, at somewhere about 17 cents a pound for copper. Lead is not materially changed, and yet the restriction on product will undoubtedly have a favorable effect on the lead market also.

Trade continues strong in the city, with prices unusually high, but still with a tendency somewhat to recede in a good many articles of necessity. The taxpaying season is on, and farmers and citizens generally are obliged to realize to get the money to settle with the County Treasurer. This creates the need of immediate cash, and makes money transactions rather lively. But the demand for this will be livelier yet, between now and the first of December.

Real estate sales appear in fair volume, but the financial condition is not favorable to great activity in this line. Still, Salt Lake realty is held firm, and every one knows that money invested in that is just as safe and just as profitable as money in the bank.

The building operations of the season continue in full force with this beautiful weather. In fact, building operations may be pursued right now to even better advantage than earlier in the season.

The railroad situation continues vastly encouraging. The Western Pacific is pushing with immense energy and speed to meet its official engagement to have the line through between San Francisco and this city by next September. The Moffat road is also engaged in heavy work in Egeria canyon and preparing to tunnel through the main range of the Rockies. This road will probably be finished through from Denver to Salt Lake in three years.

The mining operations are checked somewhat by the desire of the smelters to restrict production in order that the metal market may be maintained and improved. Still, this will no doubt be a record year for Utah's mine production, and we look to see the total considerably exceed \$40,000,000.

Farming operations of the year have been profitable, and the yield has been large, with prices high for all products. The farmers are generally well fixed for money, with a good outlook for the winter and for the ensuing season.

The idea is to meet a great and pressing demand here in the best possible manner, both for the employees and for the employers. As all know,

the demand for household work here is acute, pressing, and altogether beyond the supply. These young men who undertake to meet the conditions and supply the needs with the best character of colored help are endeavoring to meet a real want, and are advancing the public interests. We certainly hope that they may obtain in their effort a success that will be at once encouraging to them and a proof that they have properly measured the situation in this city which they have undertaken to relieve.

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bank standard, with an astonishingly small amount of friction. At the same time, wholesale and jobbing trade has quieted down perceptibly, and there is a disposition to curtail along industrial lines. But the outlook now is considerably more optimistic than it was a week ago. The large imports of gold from Europe, and the surety that the United States Treasury, with its immense hoards of gold, will come to the rescue at need, have created conditions of confidence and strength that are immensely reassuring. The feeling that commodity prices have been unduly enhanced will no doubt operate to bring about a general average of somewhat lower prices. There is complaint that the scarcity of actual cash has hampered the movement of cotton and grain; but this is offset by the satisfaction at the successful weathering of the financial storm, and the assurance that the difficulty with respect to the handling of these crops will soon be overcome. Undoubtedly there will be in the tendency of lower prices, a considerable stimulant to the export of grain, cotton, and meats. And these exports will be a powerful aid to the financial readjustments that are bound to come.

In the stock market there has been increased activity; but still, the speculative element has small chance for operation, and the actual demand for stocks for investment has been held down by the closeness with which actual money is held. However, the feeling is general that the worst is over, that the financial storm has been weathered without material damage, and that fair weather in financial conditions is now upon us. As a test of the tremendous strength of the business, financial and industrial conditions of the country, the financial flurry has been conspicuous proof.

A BILIOUS "KNOCKER."

These two editorial items, appearing right next to each other in the Smoot "Month," prove the versatility of mind possessed by a copperhead Democrat in his editing of a "Republican" organ.

We note that Mr. Moran is advertising his city warrants for sale. He may have some difficulty in marketing them. But there is one thing almost sure: While there may be temporary delay in realizing cash on these securities, Salt Lake's promises to pay are absolutely good—and always will be.

In view of the condition of the city treasury, the Republicans will have plenty to be thankful for. They don't have to solve the problem.

In the first note, the city is all right; has no difficulty with its credit; its promises to pay are "absolutely good," and "always will be."

In the second, the city treasury is in such awful condition that its handling is a tough problem; that the "Republicans" are glad they don't have to solve it. Is this a case of "sour grapes," or simply a remnant of bitter bile left over from the campaign? Or is it just a plain case of idiocy combined with an irresistible impulse to "knock?"

Chicago has a million cases of eggs in cold storage. When these shall be turned loose on the market, attempted poaching up such "preserves" will doubtless result in some hasty scrambles by the cooks.

"77"
Seventy-seven
for Grip and
COLDS

"Seventy-seven will do the trick. Most doctors think it cures too quick."

A draw back from a profit making standpoint of Humphreys' Seventy-seven is, that it cures a Cold too quickly, one twenty-five cent vial often curing several persons.

A small vial of pleasant pellets that fits the vest pocket. Ask your druggist.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and John streets, New York.

EASY
TO BUY THE
BEST TEA

You get the cream of the May pickings of the Japan tea crop, sweet and fresh, laden with all its natural goodness, by just saying to your grocer.

HEWLETT'S
"Three Crown Tea, please." He won't substitute.

PIANOLA
In first-class order,
\$125.00
\$15.00 Cash, \$7.00 per mo.
Carstensen & Anson,
74 South Main Street.

Starvation Sits At Loaded Table

You Can Lead a Dyspeptic to a Table, but You Cannot Make Him Eat.

There comes a time in the lives of great many men and women when a sirloin steak ceases to be poetry and becomes a protest. The appetite comes fitful and fretful. Nothing of bill of fare can coax it.

The appetite is there and yet it is as if it were not. The stomach is a mere machine—like the mouth doesn't work. The stomach has been worked over time, and the body and the brain are paying the penalty.

There are thousands of people every station of life who are weary of the earth today with dyspeptic aches. They wear a dejected, worn appearance, their energy is all gone, nothing interests them, and they are no one, their faces are shriveled, nerves are wilted and their stomachs sag.

Everything on the table may be delicious, but nothing will be taken. That's one sure sign of dyspepsia. If you have ever felt bloated, or eaten and imagined it was your food that filled you; if you have felt food lie "like a lump of lead" in your stomach; if you have had a bad breath, difficulty in breathing after meals, suffered from eructations, or sensations, heartburn, or gas, or the stomach, make up your mind you have dyspepsia. And the chances you have had it a long time.

Your stomach is overworked, overfagged, out. The gastric and digestive juices are weak, the muscles of the stomach are jaded, and the whole system needs new life. It needs something which will take hold of the system as it comes in and do the digesting, let your stomach take a rest.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do everything. They contain a most powerful ingredient which helps the stomach in the process of digestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, indigestion, heartburn, eructations, acidity, or flatulence. They invigorate the stomach, increase the flow of gastric juice, and do two-thirds of the stomach work that would otherwise be done by the stomach. That gives the stomach a rest, and a chance to get right again.

You will feel the change first in your mind and heart, and then over the whole body. You'll feel ray and rest. That's the object. You can get the effective little tablets almost anywhere on earth for 50c a package.

Send us your name and address day and we will at once send you a sample package free. Address: F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart B. Marshall, Mich.

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Dr. V. I. Oldman's famous Prescription for the cure of Dyspepsia, Nausea and Vomiting, and all stomach troubles. This is not a Patent Medicine, but a tried remedy, the formula of which is on each bottle.

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